

the Ungensalve consisted essentially of phenol (2 percent) incorporated in a mixture of petrolatum and paraffin; and that the Carbosalve consisted essentially of phenol (0.33 percent) incorporated in petrolatum.

The Carbosalve was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely "antiseptic."

Misbranding of the Carbosalve was alleged for the reason that the statement "antiseptic" borne on the label was false and misleading, since the product was not antiseptic. Misbranding was alleged with respect to all products for the reason that the following statements borne on the labels were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles and were false and fraudulent: (Capsicum salve) "For \* \* \* Rheumatism, Lumbago"; (Unguensalve) "Healing, \* \* \* Boils, Piles, Pimples \* \* \* Eczema, \* \* \* Ulcers, Etc."; (Carbosalve) "An antiseptic healing agent for sores, wounds and skin infections."

On May 15, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24680. Adulteration and misbranding of Booth's Hyomei. U. S. v. 33 Packages of Booth's Hyomei. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.**  
(F. & D. no. 35302. Sample no. 28895-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, and antiseptic claims.

On March 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 packages of Booth's Hyomei at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 21, 1934, by James E. Stras, from La Crosse, Wis., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Booth's Hyomei \* \* \* Booth's Hyomei Company Sole Distributors."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of eucalyptus oil, menthol, creosote, and mineral oil.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "An Antiseptic Breathing Treatment", since the article was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that certain statements appearing in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of catarrh of the head or throat, hay fever, catarrhal coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, and head colds.

On May 27, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24681. Misbranding of Mother's Salve. U. S. v. 135 Small Packages, et al., of Mother's Salve. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction.**  
(F. & D. nos. 35303, 35357, 35358. Sample nos. 11975-B, 26200-B, 26224-B.)

These cases involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On April 1 and April 16, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 156 packages of Mother's Salve at Trinidad, Colo., and 129 packages of Mother's Salve at Denver, Colo., consigned by Mother's Remedies Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about July 13, August 24, and December 7, 1934, and January 18, 1935, from Chicago, Ill., into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium chlorate (0.6 percent), ginger oleoresin, glycerin, and volatile oils including menthol and eucalyptol, sassafras, turpentine, and cassia oils, incorporated in a mixture of petrolatum and wax.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Jar label) "For \* \* \* Coughs, and Croup. Rub the Chest and Throat vigorously with Mother's Salve, then spread it on thickly and cover with a warm flannel until absorbed. \* \* \* For Catarrh. Snuff a small amount up the nostril and massage outside of nose thoroughly with